

Erigeron latus (A. Nelson & J. F. Macbride [1913]) Cronquist**BROAD FLEABANE****FAMILY:** *Asteraceae*, the sunflower family.**STATUS:****Heritage Program SENSITIVE LIST, ranks: G2 S1****USFWS/ESA:** species of concern. **STATE OF NEVADA:** none. **BLM:** Special Status Species in Nevada.**USFS:** none. **NNNPS:** watch list.**POPULATION CENSUS (NEVADA):** 5 occurrences mapped; total estimated individuals 204+, total estimated area unknown. **TREND:** unknown.**IMPACTS AND MAJOR THREATS (NEVADA):** No summary available (see references).**INVENTORY EFFORT (NEVADA):** Systematic surveys have been conducted in Nevada but remain incomplete. Most recent entered survey 1989, average year of last survey 1981. **Years since last entered survey** (percent of mapped records at various survey ages): **11-20 yrs:** 20%; **21-30 yrs:** 80%.**LAND MANAGEMENT (NEVADA)** in decreasing predominance: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, U. S. Bureau of Land Management, private lands, Nevada state lands (?).**RANGE:** Elko County, Nevada; also in ID and OR. Wildhorse Reservoir area and the Independence Range. Maximum Nevada **range dimension 16.0 km (9.9 mi)** excluding most disjunct record. **Type specimen** collected in Owyhee County, Idaho.**ELEVATIONS RECORDED (NEVADA):** 6200-6450 feet (1890-1966 meters).**HABITAT (NEVADA):** Shallow, relatively barren, vernaly saturated, otherwise dry, gravelly to sandy soils or bedrock on flats and slopes of volcanic scablands or benches, mostly rhyolitic or basaltic in composition, in the sagebrush steppe and juniper zones with *Artemisia arbuscula*, *A. tridentata*, etc.**PHENOLOGY:** flowering late-spring to summer, in June and July. Range of most frequent **survey months:** June.**LIFE-FORM AND HABIT:** small perennial herb.**DESCRIPTION:** A low-growing perennial herb, ranging from 3 to 8 cm high. Large flower heads with ray flowers that are characteristically purple, but sometimes pink or white, bloom in June and July. **Distinguishing features:** Most distinctive features are the large pink-rayed heads, nearly leafless stems, relatively large basal leaves, and the glandular nature of the rather coarse spreading pubescence (Mozingo and Williams 1980). *E. argentatus* is similar but can be distinguished by its silvery pubescence, achenes with 6-8 nerves rather than 2-3 as in *E. latus*.**PHOTOGRAPHS:** Anderson et al. (1991).**ILLUSTRATIONS:** Anderson et al. (1991), Cronquist (1994), Mozingo and Williams (1980).**SPECIFIC REFERENCES:**

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